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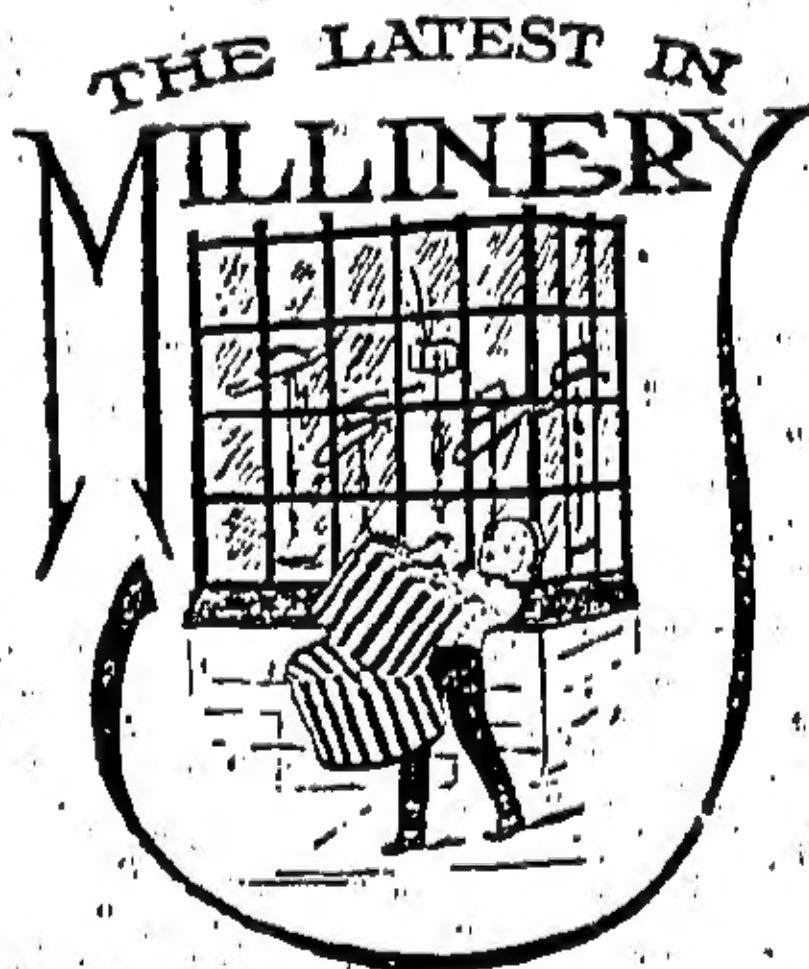
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CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN UNPOPULARITY OF STUDIES.

As repeatedly pointed out, there has been a marked decrease of late years in the number of the Chinese students studying in Japan. In analysing the causes of this decrease, the *Asahi* refers first to the high cost of living and next to the indifferent attitude which is taken up by the Japanese generally towards such Chinese students. Prior to the First Revolution in China, the Japanese Journal says, a Chinese student in this country could live on ¥300 a year. The outbreak of the European war was followed by a steady rise in the price of commodities in this country, but this was to a great extent counter-balanced by the high value of silver. The sharp fall in the value of silver, which subsequently took place, however, threw the Chinese students into distress. To make their situation worse, the Chinese Government suspended the supply of school expenses hitherto granted them, and the students could hardly afford to continue their studies in a country where the prices of commodities were so alarmingly high. As regards the cold and unsympathetic attitude assumed by the Japanese towards the Chinese students, it is a patent fact. Very often a Chinese student, though living in Japan for ten years or more, cannot gain an intimate friend among the Japanese.

This is not so much because of the unsocial nature of the Chinese, says the *Asahi*, as because the Japanese do not open their hearts to them, keeping them always at arm's length. The Japanese and Chinese students never mix together in cordial friendship in their schools, while outside the schools, the Chinese students are indifferently treated by the Japanese public, so long as there is no money to be got from them. Their daily life is indeed a very uncomfortable and difficult one. Most dormitories of the Japanese schools shut their doors against them, while Japanese lodging houses make a point of charging exorbitant rents, some houses actually refusing to take them as lodgers. There is another vexatious factor in the shape of the police. Whenever meetings are held by Chinese students, the police insist upon offering unwarranted interference, no matter how unimportant they may be. Such an attitude on the part of the Japanese authorities and people naturally hurts their pride and susceptibilities a good deal. They soon come to find their life in Japan unbearably unpleasant, and decide to go home. Their experiences in this country, when related to their friends at home, have the natural effect of discouraging them in a desire to visit Japan in the prosecution of their studies. The consequence is the present remarkable falling off in the number of the Chinese students, which was given as 3,683 in June—*Japan Chronicle*.

POLITICS AND RELIGION AT PEKING.

RUSSIAN BISHOP REFUSES TO BURY A CHILD.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Tujilin died at Pei Tai Ho, on the 4th inst. The remains were carried to Peking for burial in the Russian Cemetery. Bishop Innocent of the Russian Orthodox Mission refused to bury the baby in the Russian cemetery. The bereaved parents' request to bury the baby themselves was also rejected on the ground that Mr. Tujilin, formerly the Russian Consul at Sakhalin (Hokkaido), has now become a member of the Mission of Far Eastern Republic in Peking, and that children "whose parents are working for Bolsheviks" are excommunicated from the church and have no claim to the last Christian rites and to be laid in a Christian cemetery. Mr. Tujilin was thus obliged to apply to the local British Mission which consented to bury the child in the British churchyard. The priest said "Children whose parents are working for Bolsheviks" are excommunicated from the church and have no claim to the last Christian rites and to be laid in a Christian cemetery.

The *Datta* correspondent called on Mr. Tujilin who made the following statement with regard to Bishop Innocent of the Russian Orthodox Mission refusing to bury his child at the Russian cemetery: "A few days ago my youngest son, Sergius (13 months old) died at Pei Tai Ho. As there was no foreign cemetery there the child was brought to Peking to be buried at the Russian cemetery in accordance with the rules of the Orthodox Church, the child being an Orthodox child. I had never thought that a cemetery could be a place for politics and that Bishop Innocent would take revenge upon his political opponents by refusing to bury innocent children. The mother and I took the coffin to the Orthodox Mission. Leaving the coffin at the gate, we applied to the secretary who kindly directed us to Archimandrite Simon.

"Father Simon went to Bishop Innocent to report the matter and came back with the Bishop's reply that the child could not be buried at the cemetery of the Church on account of the fact that I am working in the Mission of Far Eastern Republic and thus helping the Bolsheviks who are excommunicated and that it was useless for us to apply to the Orthodox Mission which has nothing to do with Bolsheviks. The last part of the sentence was repeated many times. I insisted on allowing to me the necessary ground that I could bury the child myself without the assistance of the Church. This was also not allowed. Thanks to the kindness of the chaplain of the British Church, the child was finally buried at the British cemetery."

When asked how could the matter be settled for Russians to avoid moral humiliation in case other Russian deaths should occur here, Mr. Tujilin suggested that application should be made to the Chinese Government, to allot to the Russians the necessary ground for a cemetery independent of the Orthodox Mission.—*Datta Agency*.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT MENT FOR ICHANG.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

CHINESE MERCHANTS FAVOURING THE SCHEME.

ICHANG, July 7th.

There has been much agitation amongst the Chinese of this port for the establishment of an International Settlement here. The members of the foreign community are just as vitally interested in this movement, and so a public meeting was held on the 5th inst., at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1)—Whereas Ichang has been looted on two occasions with an interval of little over six months, and as much damage was done to the property of the merchants and inhabitants of this city, this public meeting of the foreign community expresses its deep sympathy with the merchants and others who have suffered.

(It was agreed that a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.)

(2)—Whereas this city of Ichang has been looted on two occasions with an interval of little over six months, and the depredations on both occasions were the troops of the Chinese Government, and on both occasions there was much loss of foreign property, while foreign life was placed in jeopardy, it is hereby resolved that this public meeting of the foreign community of Ichang condemn these outrages, and request the foreign Ministers in Peking to take steps to see that soldiers are not allowed to be stationed within a radius of 20 miles from this port; if it should happen that troops require to pass through this port that they be disembarked on the side of the river opposite to the city, and not be permitted to remain longer than 36 hours.

TROOPS BEYOND CONTROL.

(3)—Whereas this city of Ichang has been looted on two occasions, with an interval of little over six months, and the depredations on both occasions were the troops of the Chinese Government, and as this is sufficient evidence to prove that the Chinese Government cannot control its troops, and as on both occasions foreign property was considerably damaged, and foreign lives were endangered, it is hereby resolved that this public meeting of the foreign community of Ichang request the Ministers in Peking to take steps to secure an International Settlement at this port.

It was resolved that the second and third resolutions be submitted to the Consuls of the countries represented at this meeting with the request that they be forwarded to their respective Ministers.

TRADE KILLED BY MUTINY.

Steamers are now coming and going and going with very little cargo, as the mutiny and looting of the town has killed trade. Native merchants have been practically ruined. They say it is simply impossible for them to pay the accounts that are due to the compradores of the foreign firms, and for indirect losses there is no redress nor indemnity.

The people are now becoming more settled, but business has not been resumed, and most of the shops are still closed, or half-closed. The Consular body has been doing everything possible to keep the town clear of passing troops, and has insisted on their being taken to villages beyond the town. There have been rumours of looting from these villages, but they are only rumours. The officials are also showing some desire to search out some of the looters. A passer-by would have been struck on Monday by seeing a beheaded man lying on a vacant piece of ground. On investigation, it was learned that he had been found with loot in his possession, and as he was a member of the bodyguard of the magistrate, he was taken out and beheaded. The body was left exposed as a warning to all who saw it.

A further execution took place to-day, but at a different place, and this time it was a deserter who was shot.

"LOONGHONG" FIRED ON.

One had thought that the firing on steamers had been put a stop to, but yesterday it was learned that the *Loonghong* had been fired at on her last trip to Chungking.

She was passing a boat which had been moving down river, when some 15 shots were fired at the steamer from the boat, which was carrying troops. Representations have been made to the General, but it is thought likely that he will try to wriggle out of it, by declaring that it is now impossible to find the soldiers responsible.—*Reuter*.

It was better to waste money than lose the war.—*Sir Herbert Jessell*.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central—is at your service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—*Advrt.*

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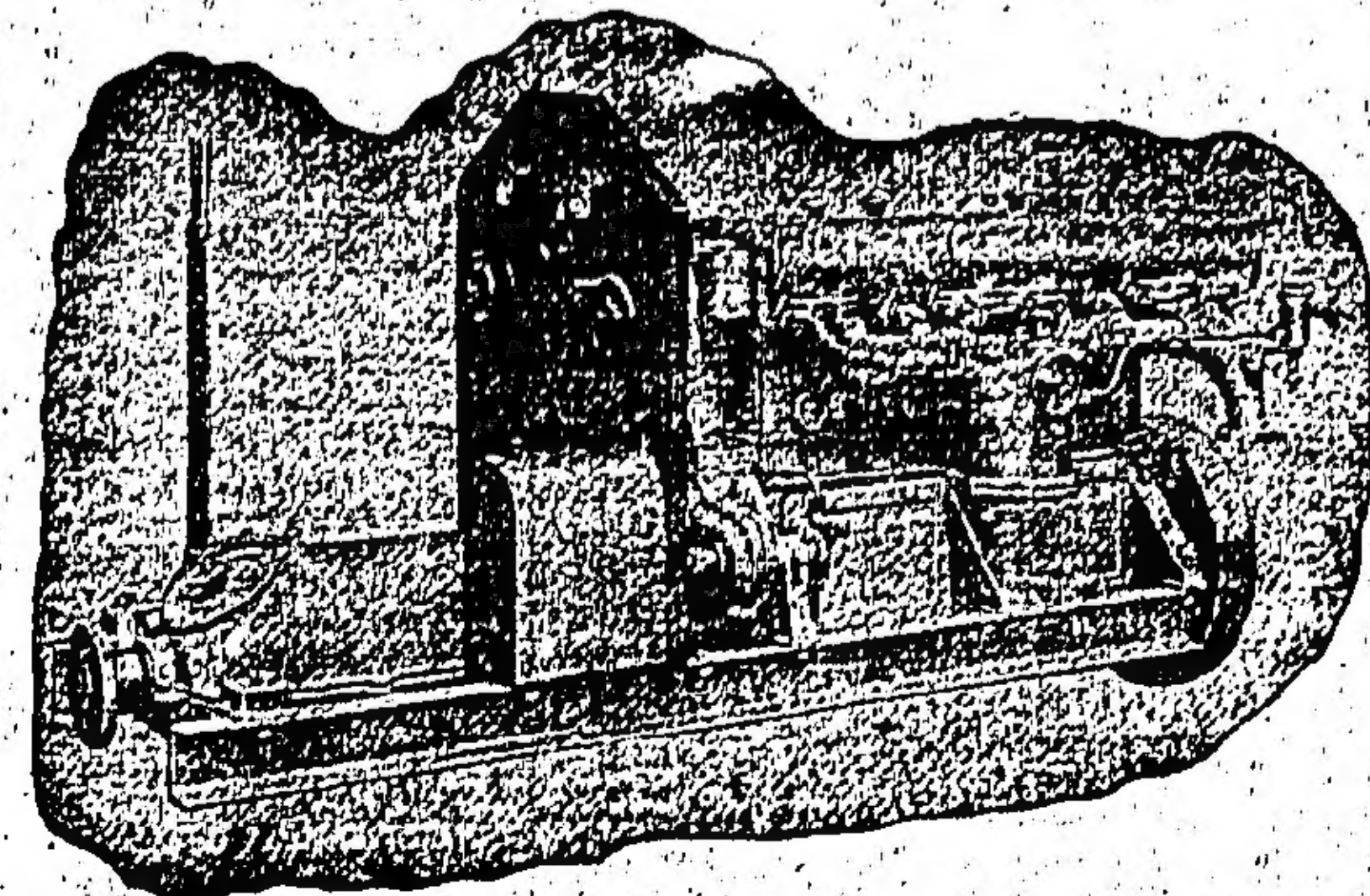
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KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct, at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
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MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug, at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept, at 11 a.m.HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
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TAJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 24th July.
NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Aug.
NAGANO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd AugFor further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
Telephone Nos. 294 & 293. K. KAMEI, Manager**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.**
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S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 21st July.

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Branch Office,
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,
Tel. No. 155.M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**THE GROWTH OF LONDON.**
100 YEARS AGO AND NOW.We have just heard (says *The Observer*) some interesting speculations about the London of the future: what this great Metropolis may be and what it may look like fifty years hence. Few of us, perhaps, stop to think what it was like in the past, and how it has grown to its position to-day. Since the first known settlement it has taken London twenty centuries to reach its present state—the London we know to-day with its twenty-nine boroughs, its maze of streets and traffic, its stately buildings and parks, and its miles upon miles of shops and houses.

No one can tell us more about its growth than Mr. W. R. Davidge, late Housing Commissioner for the London area, and formerly for many years a district surveyor in London. He is just back from India, where he has been advising the Government on the town-planning and development of Bombay, and when a representative saw him at his office above The London Society, at 27, Abingdon-street, he was looking out upon London with new eyes for its beauties.

The first thing that strikes one, he said, "is the enormous growth of London during the past century as compared with that of the eighteen centuries that preceded it. In the last hundred years the Metropolis has shot out arms in all directions, the length of these arms varying from ten to twelve or even fourteen miles."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
"A hundred years ago London reached barely as far as Hyde Park in the west, and only as far north as Bloomsbury, and as far east as Stepney. South of the river there was practically no building outside the Borough of Southwark, and it will be remembered that the coaching inns which provided the rapid transit of those days were situated either in the Borough High-street or somewhere along the length of Holborn."

"Compared with other cities the development of London has been very haphazard. No regular plan of growth has ever been officially carried out, although The London Society has put forward a skeleton plan in which the main arteries and railway communications have been most carefully considered. For the moment all that is being done is that the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council are combining in the construction of one or two arterial roads of lesser importance, with a view principally to finding work for the unemployed. If the development of London is to be provided for efficiently the first essential is a comprehensive development plan and the use of town-planning powers."

ROMAN LONDON.
"The six Roman roads running to London have been absorbed in the general system of London streets, and their identity is almost lost. But even to-day the long, straight line of the Edgware-road, the Shooter's Hill-road and the Clapham-road point to their Roman origin."

"London began in Roman days as a fortified camp in the neighbourhood where now stands Cannon-street Station, and about the year A.D. 300 the City was first enclosed by walls. With its open spaces a bowshot outside the walls, which in later times formed the City liberties, its area then, as now, was approximately a square mile."

The streets of this square mile are still substantially the same as in the old walled city, and one can still trace the line of the old wall from Ludgate along the Old Bailey to Newgate and Aldersgate, and thence along London Wall, Cripplegate, and Moorgate, which in the middle ages led out to the moors, then Bishopsgate, and on to Aldgate and the Tower. "Hounslow" is in reality the old City ditch."

THE MONASTIC MIDDLE AGES.
"In medieval days the monastic life of London constituted a most important part of its everyday existence. Whitefriars and the Temple, the Charterhouse, the Hospital of the Knights of St. John, the Greyfriars, the Augustinian or Austin Friars, the "Crutched Friars," the priory of "St. Helens," the Convent of the Minorettes, now known as the Minorites, and many others remind us of those days of medieval London. Even St. Martin-in-the-Grand was at one time quite a sumptuous monastic establishment."

"Even at the time of Queen Elizabeth the City had not grown far beyond the original walls. A sprinkling of important houses stood out along the Strand as far as Charing Cross and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and houses dotted the fields along the Holborn as far as St. Giles-in-the-Fields. The green fields were within easy walking distance of all parts of the City, and Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn Fields were almost rural retreats."

THE STOLEN QUAY.
"London's great opportunity came with the Great Fire, in September, 1666, when four hundred and thirty-six acres of crowded property in the City were destroyed in four days. Sir Christopher Wren produced a great plan for rebuilding the City, but property owners were jealous of their rights and privileges, and the only part of the plan which was actually carried out was the construction of a riverside quay, forty feet in width throughout the whole length of the City from Blackfriars to the Tower. This 'New Quay' for upwards of a century remained and was much used by river commerce of the time. Little by little, however, owing to encroachments caused by stacks of goods and temporary buildings, it disappeared, and in 1821 a special Act of Parliament had to be passed whitewashing offenders who had stolen one of the most important highways of London."

"Great developments came in just before the reign of George III. The old City gates were taken down and the house on Old London Bridge moved. New bridges were built at Westminster and Blackfriars, and the whole of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTSLetters are lying at this Office for
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Length between Perpendiculars... 210 ft.
Breadth, extreme ... 19' 5 1/2"
Depth in hold ... 12' 6 1/2"
Nominal Displacement ... 308 Tons
Propelling Machinery—Triple expansion (Twin of 2800 I.H.P.)
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SPECIFICATION.
Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm).
Length between perpendiculars... 233 ft. 9 in.
Breadth overall ... 39' 4"
Depth ... 20' 8"
Draught loaded ... 19' 0"
Net tonnage ... 1031
Gross tonnage ... 1778
Dead weight ... 2200 tons.
Capacity of bunkers ... 300 tons.

Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO., Hain Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November 1920. Triple expansion steam engine 1000 I.H.P. built by Shanghai dock. 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 125 lbs.

Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
6 cargo hoists.
Capacity of the holds 54,600 cubic feet.
Capacity of the tween-deck 25,800 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 8 first-class passengers.
Shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, (Incorporated in Tientsin), Singapore. Messrs. Ets Brossard Mopin do not bid themselves to accept the highest or any tender. [1147]

south and west of London were for the first time brought into closer touch with the City. Turf-pike roads were at the same time being constructed in all directions, and an opportunity presented itself such as London has never had since.

"FIRST GREEN BELT" SUGGESTION.
"A proposal was made even at that day that London should be surrounded by a broad belt of green park land, and that the utmost limit of building should be Hyde Park on the west side and what is now Euston-road on the north. This suggestion bore no fruit at the time, and the belt of green which London so badly needs must perforce be made farther out."

"In 1870 a similar proposal was again put forward, but the same difficulties and objections were raised which face us now, for the financial resources of the metropolis were thought to be insufficient to provide what we now see to have been an absolute necessity."

"With the growth of London the need of additional playing fields, both big and small, within easy reach of the population, and large breathing spaces for the rest and enjoyment of the young and old of all classes becomes more and more apparent. The trustees economy lies in looking well ahead and providing for the needs first of the present-day London and then of the London of the near future, whose wants we can already forecast with considerable accuracy."

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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KORE via SHANGHAI & YOKO	"CHAKSANG"	Wed.	1st July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Wed.	30th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.	2nd July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOPIANG"	Sun.	24th July, 9 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YANIS"	Sun.	24th July, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"LOKSANG"	Tues.	26th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"CHUNSANG"	Wed.	27th July, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LAISANG"	Wed.	27th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA			

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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CALCUTTA LINE.S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about
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TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	25th July	25th July
M.V. "GLENADE"	8th Aug	8th Aug
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	31st Aug	31st Aug

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	23rd July	23rd July
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	27th July	27th July
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	31st Aug	31st Aug
M.V. "GLENADE"	1st Sept	1st Sept
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	25th Sept	25th Sept

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 11 Feb. 5 or 23, and 2596.

Cable Address

Kawakisa, Kobe.

Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Baur's Codes.

Telephone: Sannemy

3844, 3833.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWAKATSU.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA, ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.
No. 3, Bando-Ko.

87.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE. WINDING-UP PETITION ADJOURNED.

The petition for winding-up presented by the Banque Industrielle de Chine came before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Supreme Court, Hongkong, yesterday morning. Only one creditor had taken advantage of the invitation to give notice of attendance; this was Miss Mary Storman, of the Peak Hotel, whose claim against the Bank was £180 15s. 3d. Miss Storman, however, did not attend, nor was she represented.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, appeared for the petitioners and applied that the petition be not heard, but be adjourned for 28 days. In support of his application Counsel read an affidavit by M. Montargis, local manager of the bank, to the effect that from a perusal of a telegram handed to him by the French Consul General and of a translation of the French Bill for the institution of transactional settlement between traders and their creditors, M. Montargis was of the opinion that a meeting of the shareholders was being held on the 25th of July for the purpose of passing a resolution sanctioning an application to the Court for a transactional settlement.

In my opinion, the affidavit proceeded, it would be to the benefit of the creditors and depositors of my said Bank in Hongkong to await the decision of the French Court as to the granting of such transactional settlement before finally deciding to wind up my said Bank in Hongkong. From the telegrams I have read in the papers in Hongkong during the past ten days and from my knowledge of the political situation in France I am of the opinion that the French Government will bring moral pressure to bear in financial circles in France in order to retrieve the position of my said Bank and to make some arrangement whereby depositors and creditors if not paid up in full will at least receive more than my said Bank in Hongkong would be able to pay if it was wound up forthwith.

I therefore humbly ask the Court to conclude the affidavit, that the hearing for the winding up order be adjourned for one month and that the said Bank be carried on by the provisional liquidator and the special manager already appointed in order to reap the benefit (if any) of any moratorium or scheme of arrangement which may arrive at in Paris and which may benefit the depositors and creditors in Hongkong.

IF YOU WERE GOOD ENOUGH
TO FIGHT FOR THE EMPIRE
AREN'T YOU GOOD ENOUGH
TO VOTE IN THE EMPIRE?

Mr. Jenkin said there were ample grounds for the adjournment and the policy of the Courts when a foreign company went into liquidation had been to wait and see what was being done in the country of domicile and any action taken in Hongkong would be merely to protect the creditors here.

His Honour: There is no opposition? Nobody else is appearing?

Mr. Jenkin said that Miss Mary Storman, of the Peak Hotel, Hongkong, a creditor to the extent of £180 15s. 3d., had intimated her intention of appearing but she was not represented by counsel and he could not see her in Court. A postponement was clearly for the benefit of creditors.

His Honour: Has the provisional liquidator anything to say on this application?

The Registrar: No, my Lord.

His Honour: Then the petition will be adjourned for 28 days. The provisional liquidator (the Registrar) and special manager (Mr. E. A. Williams) are continued in their appointment.

SOME LESSONS OF THE FAILURE.

In a leading article on the Banque's affairs the *Peking Daily News* says:—

As to the causes of the bank's failure, everybody presents a different story; perhaps no other people in the world except the officials of the Banque know just exactly how the state of affairs of the bank has come to such a condition. Judging from prevailing accounts here in Peking that the supply of the Banque's resources is not sufficient to meet the outstanding obligations, because it has recently bought ten big ships in the Orient, hoping that the price of tonnage would be subsequently increased, and because it has also bought a big quantity of rice in Siam on the basis of speculation that war between America and Japan would break out soon and the price for rice would, therefore, be raised, we can safely form a general conclusion that the principal reason for the Banque's failure is due to over-speculation.

That the business of a bank should be conducted along safe and reproductive, and not along speculative, lines is a first and most important principle of banking, and should be known to everybody. It is too simple and elementary for us to reiterate here. The directors of the Banque surely know this as well as other responsible bankers. But the fact that there have been two runs on the Banque during the past six months, does not speak well for the Banque officials as able and sound financiers.

The effect of the failure of the Banque on China's financial life is very great on account of its enormous business connections here and its over circulation of notes; and it would be still greater, if Chinese bankers had not come to the rescue in time. The Chinese bankers, by deciding to cash the notes that are issued by the Banque and now in circulation, have done a great service not only to their fellow French bank, but also to the Chinese Government and people. The Government granted to the Banque the right of note issuing, but it has never checked its issue. As a result, there was about \$20,000,000 value of notes outstanding prior to the last run, and now there is still about \$2,000,000 in the market. Ordinarily in such a case, the Government would guarantee the payment of the notes, as it is its duty to do, if only as a friendly act towards France. But the Chinese Bankers, knowing that the national treasury is empty, came out and rendered help to the Banque for the Government; and by so doing, the Chinese Banking Group has built its reputation wide and far, not only in China but also in the whole world. The Chinese depositors of the Banque are also directly benefited by the act of the bankers, in so far as the Banque can devote all its attention and energy to liquidating its obligations to them without undertaking the task of maintaining the credit of its notes. Such assistance rendered by the Bankers' Association will surely be appreciated by all.

There are a few lessons to be drawn from the failure of the Banque. First and foremost, the Chinese Government should be more careful in granting note issuing rights to foreign banks hereafter. Special regulations should be formulated to govern the issue of these notes, or else proper measures should be instituted so that the books of the note-issuing banks can be checked and examined from time to time. The *laissez-faire* policy the Government has been taking should be altogether discarded. It will surely terminate in financial panic, if such a policy is continued. Also, there is a danger in granting such right to every foreign bank which applies for it. In granting such privileges, business strength and reliability of the banks should be the first consideration; the factor of international relationship and friendship is a very minor element in this connection.

The public should learn a lesson from the failure, too. As a rule, the Chinese people have overwhelming and blind over-confidence in foreign banks. Wealthy people always deposit their major part, if not the whole amount, of their resources in the foreign banks. The result is to give the foreign banks enormous funds at hand to do business on a large scale, leaving the Chinese banks to combat their foreign competitors with small and insufficient force and backing. As a matter of fact, the foreign banks are not always reliable, and not all the Chinese banks are untrustworthy. The present case should serve the depositors a good and strong lesson.

Lastly, the other foreign banks in China should take the case of the Banque Industrielle de Chine as an example. Speculation is bad business all over the world, particularly in China, because the speculative field out here is very limited, and to speculate in China is to lead to nowhere but failure. For any trader in foreign lands, the first principle he ought to have in mind is to build up his credit among the natives; it is only by so doing that both the reputation of himself and that of the country he is representing can be advanced. This is true particularly of banking.

REVENUE OFFICER CHARGES A CONSTABLE.

A charge against an Indian constable of robbing a revenue officer was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Revenue Officer John Brown explained that on the night of Sunday he was on special duty and being unable to get home to Kowloon he slept on a table in the wooden hut opposite the Harbour Office, in a compartment provided for the use of revenue officers. He was awakened by the light being switched on and saw a Chinese revenue officer holding the defendant. The pocket of a coat he had put on a chair was unbuttoned and a pocket-book was missing. He found the pocket-book empty, beneath the defendant's coat.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow when the defence will be presented by Mr. Leo Longinotto.

FRAUD BY A GIRL. OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

A Chinese girl of good appearance was charged with fraud before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday.

Sub-inspector Field said that the defendant entered a Dea Vaux Road shop on Monday and told the shopkeeper that she had been sent by her mistress to purchase some clothing. Taking a jacket she promised to return at 3 p.m. if it was not suitable. Later on, the shopkeeper called at the house of the girl's supposed mistress and was told that the girl, a *mui tsai*, was no longer in the household.

The girl said she had been robbed of her clothing and took the coat to make good the loss.

The Magistrate directed that the girl be sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. He did not want to send her to prison, and to fine her would be the same thing as she had no money.

The Magistrate (to the defendant): You will be sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs who will probably send you to the Po Leung Kuk. Try and lead a better life in future.

COMPANY MEETING. THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

The 19th ordinary general meeting of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., was held at the office of Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., at noon, yesterday. Mr. E. J. Chapman presided and there were also present Sir C. P. Chater, and Mr. W. S. Brown (Directors), Mr. C. B. Brown (Secretary), and Messrs. C. Montague Eds, N. V. A. Croucher, and L. S. Greenhill (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts together with auditor's report having been in your hands for some days, I will with your permission take them as read.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to place before you the excellent figures shown; the profit on working account is the best we have had since the Company started 19 years ago, being \$32,014.50, against \$23,120.18 last year. Our earnings were greater, and, as overhead expenses remain fairly steady, irrespective of the amount of turnover, it follows that our profit is larger; shipping was good and we were working at full capacity the greater part of the year. Our thanks are due to the Manager, Mr. Gee, and the staff for the excellent results before you.

Your directors recommend that the balance at credit of profit and loss account, \$27,653.71 be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 12½% \$12,000.00
Write off Machinery 4,500.00
Write off Buildings 3,500.00
Carry forward 7,653.71

The writing off is the same as last year but the carry forward is larger; the reason for it is that your directors are aware of some large contingent expenses which must be met during the next few months.

Our boilers are inefficient, they are too small and the pressure is too low; we have in contemplation the purchase of 2 suitable boilers which we can acquire at a low price.

We have applied to the Government for a piece of land adjacent to that on which we house part of our staff and if we secure it at the auction we intend to put up additional quarters. We also propose to re-arrange our washers and hydros with a view to economy of working. With regard to our assets you will notice that during the year we have expended \$4,699.63 upon a motor junk which is proving satisfactory for harbour work. We have also purchased 100 shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

ABSORPTION IN HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY.

A fortnight ago your Directors were approached by the Hongkong Hotel Company with a scheme for the absorption of this Company by the Hotel Company. We carefully considered the matter and are convinced that the terms offered are to the benefit of our shareholders. The difference between the present value of our assets and the book value was taken into account and the basis of the scheme is that in exchange for 2½ Laundry shares you will be offered 1 share in the Hotel Company. The Hotel Company, as you are aware, is splitting up the nominal value of its shares and the 1 Hotel share referred to will be of the new nominal value of \$10. A special meeting will be called later at which the necessary special resolutions will be placed before you, and if you pass them a liquidator will be appointed and the Company put into voluntary liquidation.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented; after they have been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. C. Montague Eds seconded the motion which was carried unanimously. Mr. GREENHILL proposed that Sir Paul Chater be re-elected a director. Mr. CROUCHER seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. CROUCHER proposed, and Mr. GREENHILL seconded, that Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., be re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$300, and the motion was carried.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

700,000 SMUGGLED CIGARETTES.

A revenue prosecution against a Chinese shopkeeper—an agent in Shaukiwan of the British-American Tobacco Company—for unlawful possession of over 700,000 cigarettes, on which no duty had been paid, was heard by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday. The revenue officers had traced the cigarettes to a junk and thence to the defendant's shop.

Mr. H. Lyson, who defended, pleaded that his client should be treated as a first offender. The Magistrate pointed out that the Ordinance provided for a fine and imprisonment for a first offender but the term was fixed at a maximum of six months instead of twelve for a second offence. No doubt it was felt by the legislature that a fine, alone, was not a sufficient deterrent in these cases.

A fine of \$500 and a sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Seven men, one armed with a revolver and another with a dagger, broke into a house in Chon Lung village, Tsai Valley, Kowloon, on Sunday night. After terrorising the occupants, tying up the proprietor, who is a gardener, and several of his *jokis*, they looted the place and stole \$12 in cash and clothing valued at \$30.

SPORT.

GOLF.

The Bogey Pool Competition played over the Relief Course at Fanling during last week-end was won by Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell (4) who returned a card of 4 up.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS.
An advertisement on page 4 announces competitions on the Deep Water Bay course on August Bank Holiday.

WATER POLO.

2ND WILTSHIRES, 7: R.H.K.Y.C., 1.

At the Club house, yesterday, the teams lined up as follows:—

2nd Wiltshires—Wood; Sammut and Smith—Dowse; Collins; Alderman, Le Hurey and Drew.

R.H.K.Y.C.—Bingham; McCann and Hewitt; Anderson; Franks, Finch and G. Rodger.

The Wiltshires played good combination and in the first half minute Le Hurey beat Bingham. The soldiers added four more goals (Le Hurey 2 and Drew 2), and crossed over leading by 5 goals to nil.

Franks had to leave the field early in the second half through cramp, and for the rest of the match the Club played only 6 men. The Wiltshires added 2 more goals, through Le Hurey, and, Finch responding once for the Club, the Military were the winners by 7 to 1.

Only two players originally selected turned out for the Club, the remaining five being picked up from among the bathers.

SITTING OF THE FULL COURT.

MARINE INSURANCE APPEAL.

The Full Court, for which Mr. Justice Skinner Turner has come from Shanghai, sat at the Supreme Court, yesterday, when an appeal against a decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz was opened. Mr. Justice Skinner Turner presided and the other members of the Full Court were:—Mr. Justice H. H. Gompertz and the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood).

Yeung Kwong-yung, trading as Mat Tze, was the appellant, and the Young Shing Insurance and Investment Company, Ltd. the respondents. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida) supported the appeal and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) opposed it.

In the original action the appellant was the unsuccessful plaintiff. He claimed from the Company a sum of \$20,000, under a marine policy of insurance, in respect of the loss at sea from an unknown cause of the s.s. *Luen On*. At the hearing, after the plaintiff's case had closed, the defendants' counsel submitted that there was no case to answer since it had not been proved that the ship was lost through one of the perils specified in the policy, namely "rocks, waves, typhoons or wind." The shipping company had been unable to state the precise cause of loss as the ship has never since been heard of. The acting Chief Justice upheld the point, and gave a verdict for the defendants.

After Mr. Alabaster had addressed the Court at some length the hearing was adjourned in order that the Judges might consider a preliminary point as to the construction to be placed on the policy.

LABOUR UNIONS IN JAPAN.

RECOGNITION AS NEGOTIATING BODIES.

TROUBLE AT LEVER BROTHERS.

Typical agitations are taking place in Messrs. Lever Brothers' soap factory. There was to be a meeting between delegates and the management, but the result of this has not yet been reported. There was a meeting, recently, at which the workers lashed themselves into resolution with speeches. Their demands are of the usual type including:—

(1) Recognition of the Union's right to negotiate with the company on behalf of its members.

(2) That a minimum of fifty days' pay be given to any employee on being discharged, for every month over six months that he has worked, another three days' pay and four days' pay for every month from one year to four years, five days' pay for every month between three and five years' service, and six days' pay for every month from six to ten years' service.

(3) In case of a man voluntarily leaving he shall receive half these amounts.

(4) When leaving travelling expenses shall be given at the rate of ¥30 for a single man and ¥50 for a married man. These excessive allowances are a feature of all the present agitations, and are doubtless dictated by the fear of discharge through bad times. While one of the calamities that most haunts working people is that of being thrown on their own resources after long years of service, the only remedy would appear to be a compulsory scheme, contributory or non-contributory, or a compromise between the two, whereby a sum was put by under proper Government guarantees. —*Japan Chronicle*.

TYPHOON WARNING.

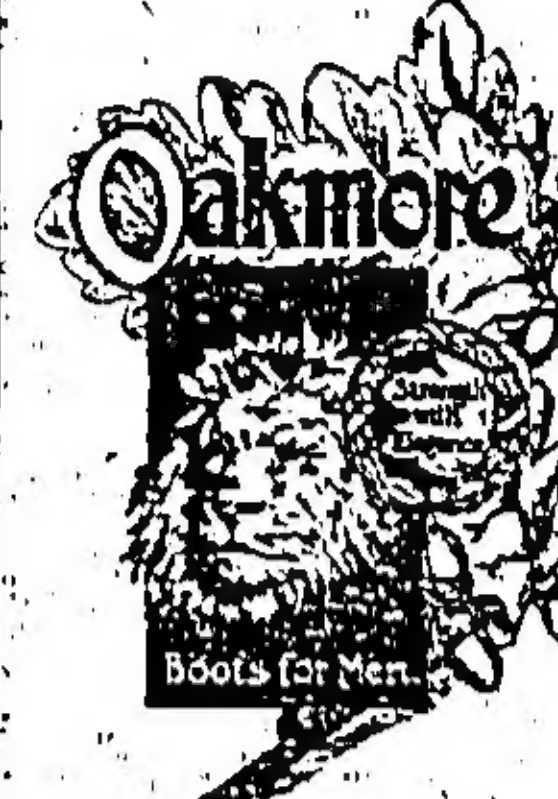
The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11 a.m., July 19th.
Typhoon in about 125 deg. Long. E. 20 deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

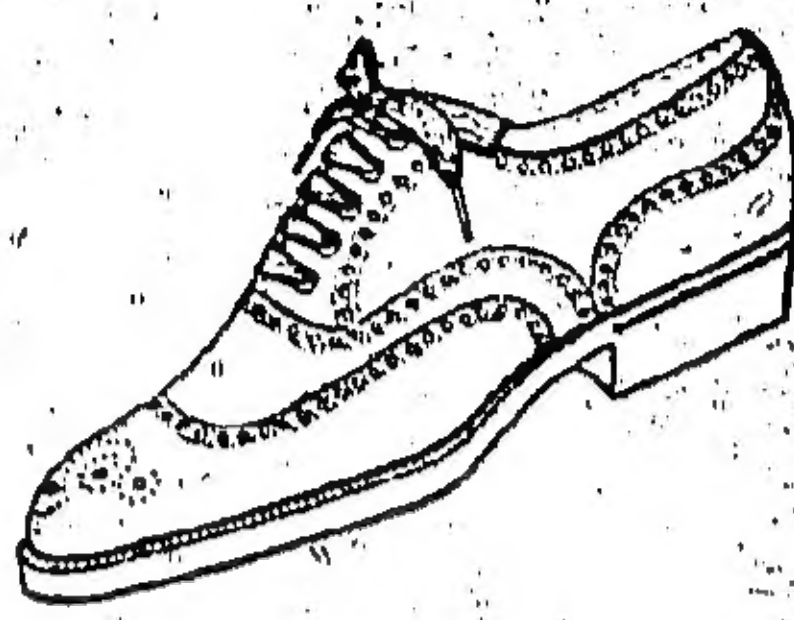
ESTABLISHED 1850

WE MAKE A SPECIAL STUDY OF MEN'S FOOTWEAR AND DUE REGARD IS PAID IN THE MAKING TO THE SEVERE TESTING ALL SUCH FOOTWEAR MUST UNDERGO!



THE EXCEPTED VALUE OF THIS FOOTWEAR IS PROVED MOST CLEARLY IN THE SERVICE RENDERED.

\$25.



GENTS' PUMPS

PERFECTLY

CUT

MADE OF

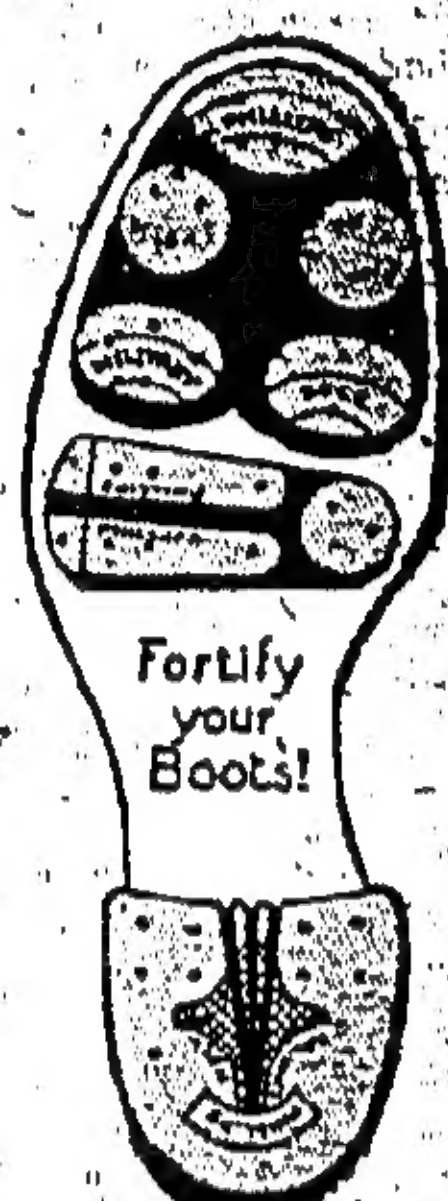
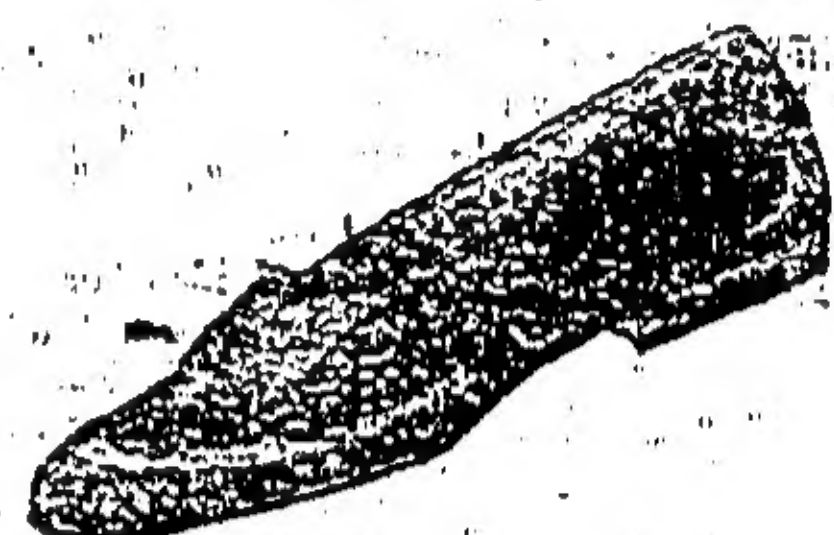
THE FINEST

\$14.

QUALITY PATENT LEATHER.

SIZES AND HALF SIZES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

RELIABLE ENGLISH MAKERS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA HUMOUROUS TALKING RECORDS.

- 1516 COHEN ON THE TELEPHONE
HAPPY THEO MARRIED
- 2192 COHEN PHONES FROM BRIGHTON
COHEN PHONES HEALTH DEPT.
- 2488 COHEN AT THE ESTATE OFFICE
COHEN PHONES HIS TAILOR
- 1886 CASEY AT THE DENTIST'S
CASEY AS A DOCTOR
- 1940 CASEY AS A JUDGE
MRS. DUGAN'S DISCOVERY

ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN COTTON VOILES

WE ARE OFFERING THE WHOLE OF OUR REMAINING STOCK OF

VOILES

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES

90 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.00 yd.

40 INCHES WIDE.

PLAIN & FANCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, China Command, brings to the notice of all concerned that no Soldier can be placed under stoppages of pay for a Private Debt.

If, therefore, inhabitants suffer Soldiers to Contract Debts, they will do so at their own risk.

Hongkong, July 19th, 1921. [1208]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DEEP WATER BAY.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY.

MONDAY, 1st AUGUST.

COMPETITIONS.

(1) GENTLEMEN. Medal Play, 9 Holes. Half Handicap. Any number of cards may be taken, but no Competitor may drive off the FIRST TEE after 12 o'clock Noon.

Entrance fee 50 cents per card.

MIXED FOURSOMES. Medal Play, 9 Holes. Half combined Handicap. Any number of cards may be taken, but this competition cannot be played for before 12 Noon and all cards must be returned before 4 p.m.

Entrance fee 50 cents per card.

3 o'clock Golf

4 Approaching and putting } Will commence at 4 p.m.

5 Driving } Separate competitions for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Entrance fee, 20 cents per card for each competition.

Members requiring Tiffin are requested to advise the No. 1 Boy at Happy Valley as soon as possible so that necessary arrangements can be made.

J. B. ROSS,
Sec. Secretary. [1200]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS. current, in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock a.m. on July 20th, 1921.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 48 and 41 George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

A. DELACOMBE, Lt.-Col.
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.F.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, July 20th, 1921. [1210]

S.S. "PORTHOS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 25th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th July, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Monday, the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 19th, 1921. [1211]

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

THE PETITION

MAY BE SIGNED at the following

places—
Hongkong Club.
Phoenix Club.
The Engineers' Institute.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Kowloon Bowling Green Club.
Club de Recreation.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Luncheon Club.
Taitoko Recreation Club.
Kowloon Book Reading Room.
Messrs. Wiseman & Co., Ltd.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
F. P. de V. Soares' Office.

[1188]

INTIMATIONS

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

VISITING Masons are invited to attend the INSTALLATION of the Rt. Worshipful District Grand Master Designate (Wor. Bro. Ernest Hoxson-Holroyd, D.D.G.M.) on WEDNESDAY, 20th JULY, at 5.15 p.m., for 5.30 p.m. precisely, at Freemasons' Hall, 7, Nelson Street.

Full dress or white mess jacket to be worn.

Members of the Army and Navy may attend in uniform.

[1198]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Paddar Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, in the Hongkong Hotel, Paddar Street, aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subject Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Paddar Street, aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subject Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution of all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Paddar Street, aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a third EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such times or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Paddar Street, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [1192]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee have arranged for a CLUB ROOM for the use of members. The room is situated in the Hongkong Club Annex Buildings on the Ground Floor next to the Jockey Club Office.

It will be available from 1st August. Suitable Papers and Magazines are being ordered from home and the Secretary will be glad to hear from any Members who would like to make gifts of books etc.

F. BEVINGTON,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1921. [1199]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 5143 in this Company standing in the names of REODERICK MCNEIL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the above Document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. [1087]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1175]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary.
The General Managers.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1176]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1177]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, August 2nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 2nd, to TUESDAY, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. E. ELLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th, 1921. [1197]

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrons.

H.E. TAY GOVERNOR, SIR R. E. STUBBS K.O.M.G., and LADY STUBBS.
President, MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ.
Hon. Treasurer, J. H. BAXBY.
Hon. Secretary, B. L. FROST.

THE objects of the Society are—

1. The education of the people by propaganda, etc., in the knowledge of the proper treatment of Dumb Animals.

2. The appointment of a paid inspector to supervise the work.

3. The possibility of taking over and running the Dogs' Home.

4. The provision of drinking troughs for dogs in different parts of the Colony.

The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations but the charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless Dumb Animals.

Those desirous of becoming Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2 for adults and 25 cents for Children, and those who wish to make it possible for the above objects to be carried out by making donations, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

[1185]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

and

POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat

Can be used either in conjunction or

separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing

ing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50 cts. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Telephone 18.

11

DEATH.

No. FUK SHANG.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on July 18th, Geo. No. FUK SHANG, aged 68. Funeral will leave the Hospital, at 4 p.m., for the Protestant Cemetery for Chinese at Pokfulam. 1907

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 20TH, 1921.

BANK NOTE ISSUES IN CHINA.

ONE of the effects of the suspension of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has been to arouse suspicions in the mind of the Chinese public as to the security for the note issues of other Banks in China—Foreign and Chinese. One report has been circulated in China and elsewhere by a Japanese News Agency which asserts that four other banks—one American, one Russian, one British and one Chinese—are also suffering from financial embarrassment and are likely to close. Those who observe that no mention is made of a Japanese bank draw their own inferences as to the object of this report, for which there appears to be no foundation in fact. It has had, however, the effect, both in China and elsewhere where branches of these banks exist, of causing small runs on them by anxious note holders or depositors. A very natural outcome of all this has been to draw public attention in the first place to the anomalous position China occupies in the world in the matter of bank note issues. Not only do numerous native banks and provincial Governments issue bank notes but foreign banks in China also enjoy an unrestricted right of issue. "There are millions and millions of foreign bank notes in the financial market here," says a Peking paper, "yet nobody could give the percentage of these notes which is backed by hard cash in the home vaults." We do not know whether this is strictly accurate. The Chinese Government has its regulations governing note issues, and these require that all Banks issuing notes shall submit to the

Ministry of Finance reports of notes issued by them, and the amounts of cash and security reserves they keep to secure these notes. Presumably, then, the Chinese Government does exercise some sort of control over these note issues, but experience in connection with the note issue of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has, at any rate, weakened public confidence in that control. We should hesitate, however, to say, without knowing more of the facts, that the Chinese Government can be charged with remissness in the matter, for the statement has been published that last year the notes of the Banque Industrielle circulating in China amounted to \$20,000,000, whereas at the time the Banque actually suspended payment the notes remaining in circulation amounted to only about one-tenth of that figure; and these by some arrangement made with a Chinese Banking group are being redeemed at their face value, so that no loss is incurred by the holders of the Banque's notes. It will be many a long day before a singularity of note issue will be in sight in China, or even before China will be in a position to assert her sovereignty to the extent of prohibiting foreign bank note issues without disastrously crippling the country's trade and financial operations. But the Chinese Government is, of course, fully justified in taking all necessary measures to assure itself and the public that all note issues in China, whether by foreign or Chinese banks, are adequately backed. We observe that the Director of the Currency Bureau, has submitted a proposal to the Government, suggesting that the Government should take warning from the failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and hereafter should not grant permission to issue bank notes to any bank under the direction of Chinese and foreigners combined, other than those that are already exercising the right. He proposes that in the case of Sino-Foreign banks already issuing notes, the Government should take steps to see that they have sufficient reserve funds to cover the note issue. We do not clearly understand what the latter suggestion imports, beyond the powers already exercised, or possessed, by the Government under its Note Issue Regulations. Perhaps the suggestion is that these Regulations have never been strictly enforced. The Director of the Currency Bureau should certainly be in a position to know. We may at least feel assured that one certain result of the present experience is that if the Regulations have not been strictly enforced hitherto they will be in the future."

Among to-day's advertisements is a notice by the General Officer Commanding the Troops that no soldier can be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt.

Mr. Sagaturo Kaku, Chief of the Formosan Government-General Monopoly Bureau, has been appointed Director-General of the Formosan Government-General, in place of Dr. H. Shimomura, relieved at his own request.

At the annual general meeting of the Banque de l'Indo Chine held in Paris on May 25th the report and accounts for 1920 were adopted. The profits for the six months were 9,804,603 fr., and for the second six months 10,807,818 fr. The dividend of 115 fr. per share, of which 5 fr. were paid in January last, was sanctioned.

During the week which ended on July 18th, three fatal cases of plague (Chinese) were reported and there was one case of diphtheria (British). There were five cases (three imported) of enteric fever, three of them being British, one Chinese, and one Indian. Three Chinese died of influenza during the week.

Sir Laurence Guillemard, Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Lady Guillemard are visiting Java for a few weeks. They have been staying at the Netherlands India Hotel Company's Hotel Ngampiang, Garoet. Java's many beautiful and cool mountain resorts are becoming very popular with residents in the Straits.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday, imposed a fine of \$25 on a Chinese driver, employed by the Eagle Garage, for driving car No. 96 in a controlled area at the end of Nathan Road, Kowloon, at a speed of between 25 and 30 miles an hour. The defendant could only say that he did not think at the time that he was travelling so fast.

The new Rents Ordinance in the form in which it was passed into law at Monday's meeting of the Legislative Council was circulated yesterday in the form of a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* with the intimation that H.E. the Governor has given his assent to the Ordinance in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King.

The *Overseas Roman*, the official organ of the Vatican, publishes correspondence from the Far East, in which, speaking of Japan, it says that the number of Catholics there is only 170,000 in a population of 70,000,000 inhabitants. The scarcity of converts is due to the insufficient number of missionaries, the whole of Japan having only 282 Catholic priests; namely, one for every 220,000 non-Catholics.

There has just passed away in the Government Civil Hospital an old and well-known Chinese Civil servant in the person of Mr. George Ng Fuk Shang, who was for 42 years in the service of the Government. His last position was that of Chief Clerk and Accountant in the Police Department. He retired on pension in 1915, and in recognition of his long and faithful service received the Imperial Service Order. He died at the age of 68.

A quaint story was contained in that mirror of local happenings, the police report yesterday. Hidden away in the usual catalogue of robbery, murder and sudden death was this little narrative: A Chinese girl of eleven was invited by two boys to come and play on the hillside behind the Pak Tai Temple in Hok Un Village. The boys proposed bird-catching as the sport of the day, and told the girl to lend her gold-mounted bangles and ear-rings, as their bright appearance would attract the birds. She was the only "bird" caught, however; the boys selected a place where she was to watch for the birds and then left her. An unsympathetic police inspector has classified this report as "doubtful" but, if a child of eleven has invented it, she would appear to have a future as a writer of fiction.

The Sai Ho creek at Canton is being filled in and the bridge is being demolished.

A duplicate key was used to open the safe at a Chinese seamen's club in First Street from which \$360 was stolen.

Archbishop Mannix of Melbourne passed over the Colony on the N.Y.K. steamer *Nikko-maru* which left for Australia yesterday.

The bodies of three children have been found in the streets, in the last 24 hours, but in no instance has it been possible to trace the parents.

A jumble sale will be held at the City Hall on Friday, July 22nd, at 3 p.m. The Benevolent Society will be glad to receive contributions for the sale at the Helena May Institute.—Adv.

Two men jumped from an upper floor of a house in San To Lane, a distance of about twenty feet, in their anxiety to avoid arrest when the premises were raided for opium. They are now in hospital.

Some excitement was caused outside the Harbour Office on Monday when a Chinese under the influence of liquor stepped off the sea wall into the harbour. He was promptly rescued and taken to hospital.

A Chinese was injured in the right side by motor-cycle No. 74, ridden and owned by Mr. Punched, of Kowloon Docks, on Monday. The man was taken to hospital from Chatham Road, where the accident occurred.

Having left his coat hanging from a peg, a shopkeeper travelling from Kowloon to Hongkong on the s.s. *Son Ming* on Monday, discovered that an elaborate watch and chain appendages, altogether valued at \$200, had been stolen.

Wor. Bro. P. H. Holyoak will be installed as the District Grand Master to-day. Visiting Masons are invited to attend the installation at Freemasons' Hall, at 5.15 p.m., for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Full dress, or white mess jacket, is to be worn, but members of the Army and the Navy may wear uniform.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH NOTE TO GERMANY.
REVEALING DANGERS OF UPPER
SILESIAN SITUATION.

PARIS, July 18th.

In a Note to Germany, the French Government gives precise facts and figures showing that disarmament in Germany is still largely fictitious, and that the situation in Upper Silesia is increasingly dangerous. France, therefore, deems it advisable to send reinforcements.

The timeliness of such a measure was at once demonstrated by events. Allied officers being attacked yesterday, at various places in Upper Silesia. France's aim is solely the execution of the Peace Treaty and the restoration of peace in Europe. The report of alleged rivalry between France and Great Britain circulated by the German Government is only the latest attempt to split the *Entente Cordiale*, which is the keystone of world peace.—Hans.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS AT
COLONIAL OFFICE SESSION.

LONDON, July 18th.

It is officially announced that a further special conference was held at the Colonial Office at noon today. Mr. Churchill presiding. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Smart, Mr. Meentz, and Mr. Sastri were present. A resolution was passed recommending that developments in wireless telephony be investigated and technical reports furnished to the Governments of the Dominions and India.

A resolution was also passed commending to the favourable consideration of the Governments of the Dominions and India the principle of the proposals by Mr. Shortt providing for the acquisition of British nationality by persons of British descent of the second and subsequent generations born abroad, subject to registration at birth and renewal of registration as a British subject at majority.

Another resolution recommended an early conference in London of representatives of the Patent Office of the Dominions to consider the practicability of instituting a system of granting patents which would be valid throughout the Empire.

A resolution was also passed agreeing to the resolution passed at the Imperial Press Conference, at Ottawa, in 1920, that any Government assistance towards the reduction of rates for Press services should appear specifically in the Estimates, and should not affect the quality of the news or freedom of newspapers. Another resolution recommended the Governments concerned to examine most favourably any practicable proposals to reduce cable and wireless rates for Press messages.

EDINBURGH CONFERS FREEDOM
UPON CANADIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, July 18th.

The freedom of Edinburgh has been conferred upon the Canadian Premier, Mr. Meighen.

U.S. NAVAL CONTROVERSY.
REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, July 18th.

The Senate naval committee's report on the controversies in 1920 between Admiral Sims and Secretary Daniels shows most conflicting views as regards the direction of the American Navy early in the war. The report consists of two volumes, one representing the views of the majority or Republican members, the other of the minority or Democrats.

The former severely censures Mr. Daniels, ex-President Wilson, and Admiral Benson for alleged delays regarding the Allied victory, and asserts that the delays were not due to naval unpreparedness, but to the self-defensive and non-aggressive policy of the Administration.

The minority report declares that the uniform success of the American operations amply demonstrates the wisdom of the policies adopted.

WIRELESS INVENTION.

MARCONI DEVICE FOR COMBATING
ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, July 18th.

Mr. Marconi announces that he has been testing a most important new method of wireless reception, enabling wireless telegraphy to be conducted continuously, mostly at high speed, despite atmospheric disturbances.

CARPENTIER'S NEXT FIGHT.

TO MEET TOM GIBBONS IN
OCTOBER.

NEW YORK, July 18th.

Tom Gibbons has been matched to meet Carpentier in October for the light heavy-weight championship.

OIL-BORING IN UNITED
KINGDOM.SUCCESS OF HARDSTOFF
OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding oil-boring in Staffordshire, Mr. Stanley Baldwin stated that boring at Hardstoft had been carried to a depth of 3,937 ft. and 213,825 gallons of high-grade oil had been produced.

DROUGHT IN BRITAIN.

DEPRESSION DISAPPOINTS
PROPHETS.

LONDON, July 18th.

Another sweltering day with a rising barometer has dispelled the hopes of a break in the drought which were excited by a few local thunder showers yesterday. A new anti-cyclone has arrived from the south-west, covering the whole of the British Isles, and the depression on which hopes of rain were centred has moved towards the Arctic. Intensely warm weather is predicted.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

"THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION."

LONDON, July 18th.

The Irish negotiations appear to have reached a crucial stage. Mr. de Valera, who was again cheered by a crowd in the street, had nearly two hours' conversation with Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street in the evening, after which it was officially announced that conversations will be resumed on Thursday. Sir James Craig and members of the Ulster Cabinet arrived at Downing Street shortly before Mr. de Valera left, and after Mr. de Valera's departure, Sir James Craig had an hour's interview with the Premier.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George, during the week-end, informed Sir James Craig of Mr. de Valera's proposals for a settlement. These were examined by the Ulster Cabinet, whose views were conveyed to the Premier. The conversation between the Premier and Mr. de Valera in the evening is thought to have related to the attitude of Ulster, which is regarded as the crux of the question. It is stated that Mr. de Valera will submit the result of the negotiations to the Sinn Féin Parliament in Dublin.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, July 18th.

Eighty Sinn Féin prisoners at Princetown, Dartmoor, who refused to obey orders and shouted, danced, and sang, had to be forcibly taken back to their cells.

It is announced from Dublin Castle that, with the exception of the recent sporadic outbreaks in the Belfast district, rural Ireland continues most orderly.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S VIEWS.

LONDON, July 18th.

Sir James Craig and his colleagues have returned to Belfast. Sir James said that he was well satisfied with the efforts towards peace, and was especially pleased at Mr. de Valera's decision to base his claims on the right to self-determination, because Ulster claimed and already exercised that right. It now merely remained for Mr. de Valera and Great Britain to come to terms in regard to the South of Ireland, in which the people of the North of Ireland did not claim to intervene. When that had been accomplished, Northern Ireland would cordially co-operate with Southern Ireland in matters of common interest.

The Sinn Féin and the British military authorities in Ireland, Sir James Craig said, have concluded an agreement by which all restrictions on fairs and markets have been rescinded. Sinn Féin has directed all citizens to co-operate in filling trenches, removing road obstructions, and repairing bridges. By an overwhelming majority at the recent election, the constitutional method of expressing self-determination, the people of the North of Ireland determined their own Parliament. Mr. de Valera had already admitted the North of Ireland's right to self-determination by putting up candidates for the Northern Parliament, who advocated no partition. This was the sole issue at the elections, and was regarded by the largest majority ever secured at a General Election in any part of the world.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

SELECTION OF TEAM.

LONDON, July 18th.

For the Fourth Test Match, at Manchester, on July 23rd, the English team will be selected from amongst the following fourteen players:—Major the Hon. L. H. Tennyson (captain), J. W. H. T. Douglas, P. G. Fender, H. H. Marriott, F. E. Woolley, G. Brown, J. W. Hearne, T. Durston, J. Hallows, H. Strudwick, E. Tyldesley, A. C. Russell, C. P. Mead and C. W. L. Parker (T. C. Parkin).

AUSTRALIANS V. DURHAM.

LONDON, July 18th.

There were 9,000 spectators present when the Australians continued their innings, at Sutherland, on an excellent wicket. It was a hot day. The Australians made 267 runs. Durham followed and compiled 121.

The Australians, then, secured 24 runs, without losing a wicket, and won the match by ten wickets.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Leicestershire defeated Somerset, at Leicester, by an innings and 24 runs.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
ATHLETICS.BRITISH COMPETITORS OUT OF
LUCK.

SWANSEA, WALES, July 18th.

Misfortune is dogging the English athletes and detracting interest in the Inter-Varsity, Oxford-Cambridge, Yale-Harvard, athletic meeting, which is fixed for July 23rd. Trowbridge has been laid up with appendicitis, and will not compete. McInnes has a severe bronchial attack, and Stallard's foot is troubling him, but the doctor hopes that both may be fit in time.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPANESE LEGISLATORS ON TOUR.

LONDON, July 18th.

A delegation of ten members of the Japanese House of Representatives has arrived at Liverpool from America. After a week in England the delegation will proceed to France and Belgium.

MODEL LEPER COLONY OFF
CANTON.

LONDON, July 18th.

The 46th annual report of the Mission to Lepers shows a considerable extension of the work during the past year. New buildings have been constructed in India, Siam, Korea, and an island for a model leper colony has been secured off the Canton province.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

RELATION TO LEAGUE
COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour and Sir John Rees urged that representations be made to the League of Nations to suspend activities as regards disarmament in view of the pending Washington conference. Mr. Balfour did not think representations necessary. He said that the League would doubtless consider the importance of the forthcoming discussion at Washington.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S
PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, July 18th.

The Disarmament Committee of the League of Nations has begun its sittings. It consists of twenty members chosen as individuals, not as representatives of the respective Governments and includes three British members.

The Committee appointed three sub-committees to enquire into the private manufacture of war material, the traffic in arms, and the present and pre-war military strength of the various countries. The result of the investigations will be submitted to the Assembly of the League on September 30th. It is hoped that the inquiry will be helpful to the Washington conference.

DENIAL OF KING'S INTER-
VENTION.

LONDON, July 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Clynes, stated that the President's statement that the King intervened to straighten out the entanglement in the negotiations between the Government and the United States regarding the Pacific conference was a pure invention.

HOLLAND TO BE INVITED.

WASHINGTON, July 18th.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent declares it is certain that Holland will be invited to attend the Pacific conference at Washington.

REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH TEXTILE
MACHINERY.

LONDON, July 18th.

Signs of a revival of industry are appearing. Several mills, also textile works, in South Wales are restarting, which means the employment of a large number of workmen.

There is a keen demand for textile machinery from Lancashire, chiefly from India, also from France and Japan.

HOLLAND'S CONSTITUTION.

REPORT OF SECOND CHAMBER ON
REVISION.

THE HAGUE, July 18th.

A report was presented to the Government with regard to the preliminary discussions of committees of the Second Chamber concerning the revision of the Constitution.

As regards the succession to the throne, the majority of members expressed satisfaction that such a revision would end the activities of many members of foreign dynasties, one of whom might eventually be called to the throne while on the other hand many regarded the revision did not go far enough. It provided no opportunity for deciding that the present monarchical regime might be replaced by another whenever Queen Wilhelmina's line failed. Many energetically opposed this suggestion, and warmly approved the present form of monarchy for Holland.

MOTOR SPIRIT PROBLEM.

SIR ROBERT HORNE'S
SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.

The House of Commons has adopted a new clause in the Finance Bill, moved by Sir Robert Horne, exempting from duty imported spirits produced within the Empire for the purposes of making power or industrial methylated spirits. Sir Robert Horne urged the exemption from duty of all means whereby transport is carried on. He said that it would help trade to revive. He stated that the duties on corresponding foreign spirits would be reduced to the preferential rate previously granted on Dominion spirit. Other members pointed out that the concession would help the industry and encourage the Dominions to produce motor spirit to compete with petrol.

U.S. OIL LEGISLATION.

DUTY PROPOSALS DELETED.

WASHINGTON, July 18th.

The House of Representatives has deleted the proposed duty on crude and fuel oil from the Fordney tariff bill.

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.
PROPOSALS FOR INCREASING ITS
EFFICIENCY.

A Report compiled by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council, on Monday, on the subject of the Hongkong Fire Brigade. Various criticisms, Mr. Wolfe says, have been levelled at the Hongkong Fire Brigade from time to time, and more so recently as a result of an unusually large crop of fires which have had to be dealt with within the past six months. Mr. Wolfe deals with the whole question of the Fire service—the personnel, equipment on land and water, fire stations, water supply and water pressure, and the cost of the Brigade. He writes:—

"Criticism of the personnel has been mainly directed against the performance of Fire Brigade duties by Police Officers who in the ordinary course of their duties have plenty to do, and it is argued that they cannot efficiently perform the two functions of Police and Firemen. This is true and particularly so when there is a large crop of fires, as has occurred during the past six months. It may also be said with equal truth that with the development of the Colony, particularly the City of Victoria and the Kowloon Peninsula, the present arrangements are likely to lead to more marked inefficiency in the Brigade in the future. The work of the Brigade is increasing year by year and the question must now be considered whether it should not be reconstituted by eliminating the Police Volunteers and substituting a purely professional Fire Brigade consisting of a small number of professional European firemen with a locally trained Chinese Staff of firemen."

The arguments in favour of the present system are mainly that the European Police Firemen though not highly trained have more initiative, are more daring and work harder and more efficiently than the average Chinese Firemen, particularly at the commencement of operations when steadiness and initiative may mean the saving of lives and much valuable property. From my own personal experience at fires, I must admit that the Chinese Firemen as a whole do not at present show either any great initiative or any over great zeal in the performance of their duties. I cannot help thinking, however, that this is mainly due to the fact that they lack the necessary opportunity to display the qualities required of a good fireman. At present they do what I may call the "coolie work" of the Brigade only, such as running out and coupling up hose and generally assisting the European Firemen, who hold all positions of responsibility. When the outbreak is got under they stand by and make up the hose which again is only the manual labour of the Brigade. Properly and regularly drilled and working together under professional guidance, I am satisfied that they would become thoroughly efficient, and by reason of the experience gained in working together at first, they would in time become quite capable of dealing successfully with outbreaks of fire."

One obvious drawback of the present system is the division of the Brigade into European and Chinese sections. Most of the European Firemen do not speak Chinese and confusion is apt to arise from the failure of the one to understand the other. In this connection it will be essential in any reorganization of the Brigade that the Europeans in Charge should be sufficiently acquainted with Chinese to make them understood. Again the control exercised over the European Firemen (who are first and foremost policemen) by the professional European Staff is not as satisfactory as it would be were all the men under their entire control. The arrangements necessary under present conditions, which at times place a Senior Police Officer under the orders of a junior professional fireman or even a junior Police Officer, who has become a fireman in the Brigade by reason of his outstanding merit, obviously lead to friction at times. Needless to say, such an arrangement is avoided as far as possible but cannot be entirely eliminated in the Brigade as at present constituted.

By having all the members of the Brigade entirely under his control, by giving all the members an equal share in all the work of the Brigade and by having the same men always working together at first, the Officer in charge should be able in time to bring the Chinese firemen up to a level of efficiency even greater than that attained at present under the mixed Brigade system. The matter of equipment will, of course, also be very largely under the question of the efficiency of the personnel, but first and foremost the personnel must be thoroughly trained in the performance of its duties so that each man knows the precise nature of his particular work on each occasion, and all mixing up of sections and duties which is unavoidable where the same men are not always available may be entirely eliminated. With firemen drawn from the Police, only those available, i.e., of Police duty at the time of the outbreak can be made use of, and they necessarily differ from day to day. It is thus but rarely possible to get the same men working together, and efficiency must suffer in consequence.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Wolfe's recommendations, as far as the personnel of the Brigade and the equipment on land and afloat are concerned, are set forth at considerable length. In his remarks on the inadequacy and unsuitability of the Fire Brigade Headquarters, Mr. Wolfe refers to the project of the new headquarters opposite the Central Market. Regarding the personnel of the Brigade, Mr. Wolfe writes:—

"The main changes proposed consist in abolishing the European Firemen including the Assistant Superintendent and substituting therefor Chinese Firemen, with three professional European firemen in charge instead of 2 as at present. It is proposed to retain the European Firemen and Motor Drivers who are members of the Police Force until such time as the Chinese are sufficiently trained to carry on by themselves. The Chief Executive Officer of the Brigade, it is proposed, shall be an officer of the rank and experience of a Superintendent in the London Fire Brigade. In the London Fire Brigade such an officer now draws a salary of £475-£575 with quarters. It is proposed to offer this officer a salary of £600-£700 by £25 annually so as to get a really efficient man. The Captain Superintendent of Police will remain in administrative charge of the Fire Brigade as Chief Officer. The number of firemen will be increased by 2 only but it must be remembered that instead of having 78 firemen, many of whom are not always available, there will now be 80 men whose entire services are at the disposal of the Superintendent. This number is exclusive of all special services, such as Motor Drivers, mechanics, fitters, carpenters, etc., and the staff required to run the two Fire Flats. It must also be borne in mind that the Brigade has only recently been strengthened by the addition of 1 professional European Assistant Station Officer and 17 firemen. The number proposed should therefore suffice for the present, but it may be necessary to supplement this number when additional fire fighting apparatus is acquired. Minor changes include the addition of Drivers and Attendants for the two new Ambulances which are on order and which are now included in the Motor Service. It is considered that the Motor Ambulance service can most profitably be attached to the Fire Brigade as it is in London. A Motor Mechanic is also added and allowance is made for an Engineer with the requisite technical knowledge who will be attached to the Brigade. Further it is essential that a proper staff of Interpreters and Telephone Clerks should now be provided. Each European officer is therefore provided with an Interpreter as in the Sanitary Department. These Interpreters will also do the clerical work of the Brigade. The Telephone Clerks will provide an uninterrupted telephone service to answer calls at both stations, e.g., Headquarters and Kowloon."

Recent comments have laid stress on the inadequate equipment of the Fire Brigade, particularly afloat.

After setting out a list of the existing equipment on land, Mr. Wolfe states what plant is required to deal successfully with large outbreaks of fire or with two or more simultaneous outbreaks, such as have occurred on several occasions recently.

EQUIPMENT AFOAT.

It is not in my opinion necessary to supplement existing fire appliances afloat by any further motor or steam fire floats at present. Fires on ships in the harbour are fortunately of comparatively rare occurrence and in the circumstances, the very large outlay on a new motor fire float is not warranted by the work required. The two Fire Flats are quite capable of dealing with ordinary fires on ships in the harbour, and should necessity arise, they can be supplemented by the large tugs employed by the Hongkong Wharves Dock Co. and Taikeo Dock Co. both of which, and particularly the former, have very powerful fire pumps on board. In this connection I recommend that an agreement be entered into with the Companies concerned to place their tugs fitted with fire fighting appliances at the disposal of the Fire Brigade in cases of emergency and if available at the time. With this addition I am satisfied that the shipping in the harbour will be adequately protected against fire.

The bulk of the work of the floats is in connection with fires on land and, owing to the peculiar situation of the City of Victoria and Kowloon, the floats are of very great service either in fighting the flames direct or in supplying the motor pumps with water, thereby also saving fresh water which is a matter of importance in the dry season. As the City and Kowloon both stretch out along the harbour for a great distance, the advisability of keeping both floats instead of one only under backed fires in future and providing a full crew for the No. 2 float has been considered, and full crews are recommended for both. One float would then do duty in Hongkong and one in Kowloon. The possibility of delay in getting across the harbour should thus be entirely eliminated. Certain improvements on the floats are undoubtedly desirable. The re-arrangement of the hose lockers is receiving attention now, and will be taken in hand as soon as a satisfactory arrangement has been devised.

An electric light plant on No. 1 Fire Float has been approved and will be supplied forthwith. The float will be lighted up and clusters of lights worked from the float or in the alternative a searchlight. A portable searchlight should be carried on No. 2 float. A certain number of powerful oil lamps and also electric hand torches should be carried on board as has been suggested. A coffee machine and a supply of provisions for firemen should also be carried on each float. The hose couplings of the 4" hose should be discarded and automatic couplings provided. Further, it is recommended that the Naval Authorities be approached in the matter of lending assistance when required, particularly as fire on board ships. Their general training and familiarity with ships make them particularly well fitted to fight an outbreak of fire on board ships. They are also supplied with smoke helmets. It would, I think, be advisable to have a definite arrangement with the Naval Authorities for the supply of men and smoke helmets when required, provided they agree. Naval parties at present attend all large fires and are most useful but their services would be invaluable at ship fires.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER PRESSURE.

Generally speaking the water supply for fire purposes is good. It is controlled by the Water Authority, a Sub-Department of the P.W.D. The pressure in Victoria is good though it varies considerably in different districts at different hours. Group hydrants have been supplied throughout the City. The group hydrants consist of groups of three hydrants at important points. The motor pumps are worked off a dam which is kept filled by two hydrants which are closed together, one hydrant being insufficient for the purpose as the draw off by the

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pump is too great. Before the introduction of group hydrants much time was in connecting up two or three hydrants situated some distance apart to feed a dam. It is further proposed to put direct from the mains when possible means of 3 way collecting heads fit direct to the suction of the pump, thus avoiding the use of a dam, and the latter entails a good deal of waste of water and loss of pressure in the mains. The only difficulty which still exists as regards water pressure in the City is the upper levels. These cannot be reached by the Motor Pumps, as there is motor road to such levels as Queen's Gardens, May Road and Conduit Road. The danger of serious conflagrations, the levels is however slight as houses are detached or semi-detached. The pressure in the mains is sufficient to confine an outbreak to the premises it starts in. The same remarks apply to the Peak where the fire appliances, confined to Despatch Boxes containing hose and standpipes and nozzles, which are worked direct off the mains.

In Kowloon group hydrants have been provided. The pressure is very good and in Sham Shui Po (Sai Kok) which is connected up by a 10" main to the principal feed main. This main is available in Shanghai Street up Waterloo Road. In the Tai Koo, the main in Coronation Road as this cannot be connected to the 12" main Tai Po Road until the Nathan end. Coronation Road is driven through hill. It is anticipated that this connection will be through an about a 70" Hungham is supplied by an 8" main. The principal buildings, at Tsing Tsui, e.g., The Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s premises and Holt's Wharf are served by the Fire Flats. As also the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s premises. Outlying shipyards are mainly protected by the Fire Flats. Such premises however should have a mostly do have their own fire appliances to supplement the Government Fire Brigade. The owners of premises, where there are furnaces, blacksmiths, and matches cannot expect the fire protection of their premises, undertaken by the Fire Brigade. They should have their own fire service, as the case already on all such premises, H.M. Naval Yard, The Kowloon Dock, and Whampoa Docks and the Tai Po Docks.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF FIRE BRIGADE.

The upkeep of the Fire service at present costs \$77,943 p.a. made up as follows:—
Personal Emoluments \$ 40
Other Charges 38
Total \$ 77

Special expenditure on new appliances for the year 1921 is estimated at \$ 11
To which \$18,680 must be added, owing to loss in exchange and higher prices prevailing now 18
Total \$ 27

The proposed expenditure entailed the re-organization of the Brigade which includes all changes except Buildings as follows:—
Personal Emoluments \$ 50
Other Charges 49
Total \$ 99

Special Expenditure in 1922 is estimated at:—
1 new Motor Pump \$ 15
1 Turntable Ladder 3
Alteration and addition to Floats 2
Searchlights on Floats 5
Total \$ 25

In conclusion I have no hesitation in saying that if the main proposals adopted, there is every reason to believe that the Hongkong Fire Brigade will be capable of performing any duty which it can reasonably be expected to perform and its efficiency should be no room for adverse comment of kind.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

"AFGAR."

The Bandman Opera Company played to a crowded house at the Theatre Royal last night, when they presented London Pavilion success, "Afgar," musical extravaganza, in the form of burlesque of the "harem" plays, which the public has become accustomed in musical comedy and on the variety stage.

Perhaps the skits on "love in harem" are a little too broad at times but that is one of the dangers of burlesque. The point of the story is a story of the harem against domination; they rise in revolt, put men in the harem, and insist on only having one wife each. They reach a climax when the wives choose their husbands; which is the thing as organized under the new Miss Madeline Rosier takes the place of Zaydeh, made famous by Delysia at the London Pavilion. Delysia at the London Pavilion, sings Delysia's song, "You'd be prised," in a style that delighted audience and evoked clamorous

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, JAMES RAMSAY.]

PARIS, June 7th.

In the matter of skirts there is still a wide margin allowed, so that it is possible for the woman of perfect fashion to wear a short, tight skirt in the morning and appear perfectly at her ease in a long, wide one in the afternoon.

Some of the skirts are so tight and short that it is no uncommon thing to see above the wearer's knee when she runs or steps up into a motorbus; others, on the contrary, are of the long and clinging type and are much favoured for afternoon or evening frocks, especially when velvet, crepe de Chine or satin are the medium. There is a particular type of tailor-made very popular just now which shows a short skirt made on rather tight lines if it is not pleated; with this is a loose-fitting jacket, called "sac," but with hardly the shape of that useful article; either it has a small turned back collar or else none at all, and wide fitted-in sleeves that bell out at the wrists. This costume is usually made in navy blue, and relieved with tiny braid or stitchings in white, burnt orange, grey or vieux rose shades. The white and grey tones are extremely popular for trimming, the note being continued in shoes and stockings to match. A black or navy blue hat adds a finish.

Such a type of tailor-made is essentially suitable for youth or those who aspire to a youthful appearance; it is smart as well as comfortable, and lends itself to being worn in conjunction with a pretty silk or knitted jumper. You see it in the morning when you go shopping, or in the Bois de Boulogne on Sunday morning, or at sports matches or informal gatherings.

For the elegantes there is a different type in vogue altogether. It is long and tapering, and moulds itself into the figure in graceful, sinuous curves. The front and the back follow the line of the figure, but on the side there is a series of pleats or gathers which taper the coat in at that point and lend fullness to the hips. With one-piece frocks this same idea is carried out, fullness being kept in place, if it is a loose chemise-frock, with narrow girdles or belts that fasten on each side.

With a tailor-made of this variety there is little or no trimming, the severity of its line and quality and colour of the material used sufficing for all necessary ornament. When anything extra is added, it is invariably monkey fur or astrakhan, the latter being laid on in bands both on the skirt and coat. Although it has been in for so long, Parisiennes seem loath to abandon monkey for any other form of trimming. Naturally this demand has the effect of increasing its value, so that a garment on which monkey furs may be reckoned at once as being more than usually costly.

For those whose purses will not stretch as far as this popular fur there is much that the imitator has prepared. One of these is goat's hair, so cleverly prepared that it would take an expert all his time to distinguish it from good quality skunk. Then, the homely sheep-skin is going to be seen everywhere this season. It will be used for trimming, and lengths of it will be made up into coats and cloaks in which Parisiennes will defy the most wintry of blasts. Coats, on the whole, will still be more cape than anything else, with just sufficient cut and shaping for the wearers to be able to boast two sleeves.

Cloth tops on boots are coming back again. So far, the chosen shades are grey, beige and tan. Another new note is the gauntlet glove, showing a cuff worked in coloured checks. Black and white tops for black or white kid gloves are the natural consequence of such a fashion, but there are also to be seen brilliant colours worked in with the white jade and Veronese greens, mustard and vermilion. For those who hesitate to adopt these somewhat ultra designs, there are more subdued ones showing a band in black or raven blue across the top of the gauntlet.

Dark shades predominate when it is a question of millinery, and if colour is desired it is added with a bright feather or brilliant ornament. Velvet and hatter's plush reign supreme. Such a thing as a straw or lace hat is not, for the moment, to be seen in Paris. The toque shape is as popular as ever, especially for wear with the elegant type of tailor-made I have just described. The wide-brimmed hat, however, is much more worn than in the past and is likely to become more and more favoured as the craze for lace as a trimming develops, for there is nothing so becoming and picturesque as a wide-brimmed hat over which droops a fringe of soft lace, just sufficiently to shade the eyes of the wearer and lend added mystery. Ostrich plumes curled round the crown and drooping over the brim on one side are favoured by those who can afford such a luxury, especially in cases where a brilliant note of colouring is desired. Stiffish bows jutting out at the side are worn by those who affect an appearance of strict smartness, whilst glycerined ostrich feathers are chosen by the woman inclined towards the drooping type of hat and trimming.

The Younger Set follow the example of their elders and decorate their hats and frocks with a lavish supply of lace. For party wear there is nothing so dainty as a net frock much bedrilled with soutache and finished with trails of rosebuds. Organdie or Georgette, flounced so that the skirt stands out like the petals of a full-blown rose, is delightful for the girl in her teens, especially if a girdle of ribbon is added and tied with floating streamers on each side. For colder days there are cosy frocks trimmed with bands of ermine or patent leather, and on most of the clothes destined for juvenile wear this season there is a tendency towards checks and stripes. Coats are all full and are apt to give their wearers the appearance of a tub cut in half. Hats, like those worn by grown-ups, depend mostly for ornamentation on lace.

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For functional troubles, daisy, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex. Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Trisoy, steel Drops and Penny royal. CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris. Sold by A. J. Chambers.

Asahi Beer

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on 28th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on 25th July.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on 5th Aug.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

[767]

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT,

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 14th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co. CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & Co. CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 21st July 9 A.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 21st July Noon.
WATWAI, CHOW, N'CHWANG & T'AN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st July 4 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"TAIKOOYANYI"	On 21st July 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHEWIN"	On 23rd July 6 P.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 23rd July Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 23rd July 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & THINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd July Noon.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd Aug. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart SATURDAY, July 23rd, at 3 P.M.
 "HAILOONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper TUESDAY, July 26th, at 2 P.M.
 "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Peasmore FRIDAY, July 29th, at 3 P.M.
 * Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SYRIA"	7,000	30th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANELA"	7,200	19th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	4,400	20th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUDAN"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,600	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS"	3,800	24th July	Singapore.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	30th July	Calcutta via S'pore Pang & B' goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Manila, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EURYALUS"	3,870	10th July	Swatow & Amoy.
"MANELA"	7,200	30th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji.
"JAPAN"	6,000	30th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y' hama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,100	2nd Aug.	Japan.
"DUNERA"	4,400	8th Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Steamer for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dorell, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"MALAY MARU" ... Wednesday, 27th July

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Monday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Thursday, 21st July.

"MANILA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYE MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"SHUNGO MARU" ... Saturday, 30th July

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"RAIO MARU" ... Sunday, 24th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th July

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building, '80

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

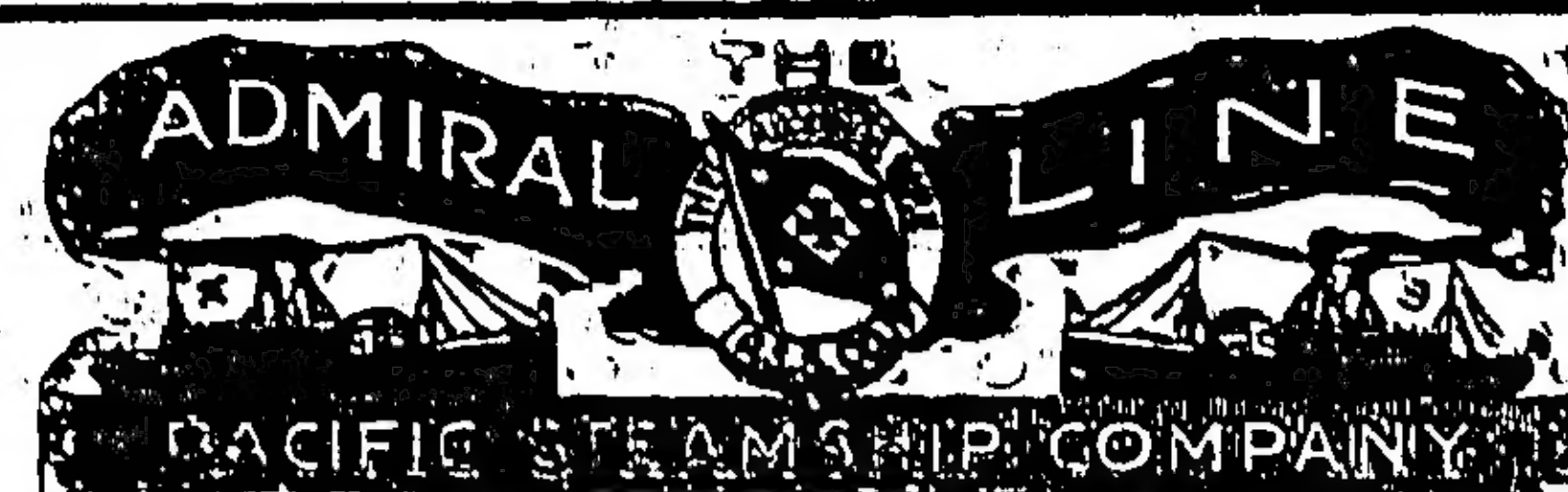
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia. Lr. Hongkong for Australia.

"CHANGSHA" ... SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. '89



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	July 31st	—
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 2nd	—
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
"CROSSKEYS"	Aug. 15th	—
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
"WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

For MANILA
(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)
S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Aug. 7th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Manions. '71

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANIONS, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[432]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

5th Floor

2477 & 2478

HOTEL MANIONS.

[178]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CAP ARCONA" ... 15,000 tons	about 22nd July.

HAIPHONG & SAIGON only ... "CAP ARCONA" ... 15,000 tons about 22nd July.

MARSEILLES via "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... During 2nd part of Aug.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ... "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... During 2nd part of Sept.

DUEBOUT, SUEZ ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 12,000 ... During 2nd part of Oct.

PORT SAID ... "ATLANTIQUE" ... 12,000 ... During 1st part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"

Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

YANG CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Tel. 2307

118, Cross Street, Central

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ... via Suez (Letters only, London 16th June)	China ...	20th inst.
U.S.A. JAPAN and SHANGHAI ...	Yas Ooon ...	20th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	China ...	20th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Kiakang ...	21st inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Sado Maru ...	21st inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Manila ...	22nd inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Cap Arcona ...	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Taitim Maru ...	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Sawa Maru ...	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Rangoon Maru ...	24th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Wakasa Maru ...	24th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Nagato Maru ...	26th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO	PER	DATE
Holbow and Harbin	Holbow ...	Wednesday 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Chakong ...	Wednesday 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, Straits and Bangkok	Amoy ...	Wednesday 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Tungshing ...	Wednesday 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, La Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and Egypt	Brielle ...	Wednesday 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Holbow, Pakhoi and Harbin	Kaifong ...	Thursday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Asia ...	Thursday, 21st, 9.15 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Arizona Maru ...	Thursday, 21st, 9.15 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, and N. China	Soochow ...	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Samarang	Taiwan Maru ...	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Wohaiwei, Chetoo and Tientsin	Huichow ...	Thursday, 21st, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea ...	Thursday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonging ...	Friday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	China ...	Saturday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Chinhua ...	Saturday, 23rd, 1.07 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Haiching ...	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenae ...	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"TEUCER"	12TH AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"CALCHAS"	30TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"KEEMUN"	6TH SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"NELEUS"	13TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"AGAMEMNON"	28TH JULY	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	8TH AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"CYCLOPS"	19TH AUG.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"ATREUS"	30TH AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS"	3RD AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	24TH AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTHYBIUS"	14TH SEPT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"HELENUS"	9TH AUG.	via Suez.
"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	for London.
"ASCANIUS"	7TH SEPT.	for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	11TH OCT.	for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

E. WEUSTHOFF, Acting Manager.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Just received ex ss. "GLENLUCE" direct from the Scottish Fisheries—
 FILLETS ... 80 cents per lb.
 HALDROCKS ... 70 " "
 KIPPERS ... 60 " "
 RED HERRINGS ... 50 " "

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) \$1.25 per lb.
 EDAM ... \$3.50, Ball.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

53

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—4, Des Voeux Road Central.
 Hankow Branch—Pancoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent respectively.
 Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. UHANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1921.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS

July 19th.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	37 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	37 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	37 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	37 1/2
	Credit, at 4 months sight	37 1/2
	Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	40
ON PANAMA.—	Bank Bills, on demand	61 1/2
	Credit, 4 months sight	61 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
	Credit, at 60 days sight	51 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	207 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	207 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	207 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	207 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight	—
	Private, 30 days sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand		100
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pases		105
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand		114
ON RAYATA.—On demand		153
ON HONGKONG.—On demand		100 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand		79
ON BANGKOK.—On demand		79
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$ 7.30 n.
GOLD LION 100 fine, per tael		—
BAR SILVER per oz.		37 1/2

Hongkong	10 cents piece	—
Hongkong	10	—
Canton	10	—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:
 Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... \$2,500,000
 Sterling ... \$2,500,000
 Silver ... \$2,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
 G. T. M. ECKERS, Esq., Chairman.
 G. M. DONWELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., E. V. D. PARR, Esq.,
 S. G. GUBBY, Esq., W. L. FARRINGTON, Esq.,
 Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOK, J. A. FRANKLIN, Esq.,
 A. O. LANG, Esq., H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hon. Mr. A. G. STAPLES.
 Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARKER, Esq.
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 18th, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 (INTEREST) on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£23,000,000
Reserve Fund	£23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, (FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Fr. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds	Fr. 60,000,000
Deposits	Fr. 855,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.
 HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue Saint-Leazare, PARIS.

Lyon	Hankow	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hankow	Vladivostok
Peking	Hankow	Swatow
Shanghai	Hankow	Yokohama
Tientsin	Hankow	Moukden
Hankow	Hankow	Antwerp
New York	Hankow	Phnom-Penh
Batavia	Hankow	

BANKERS:
 In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
 In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

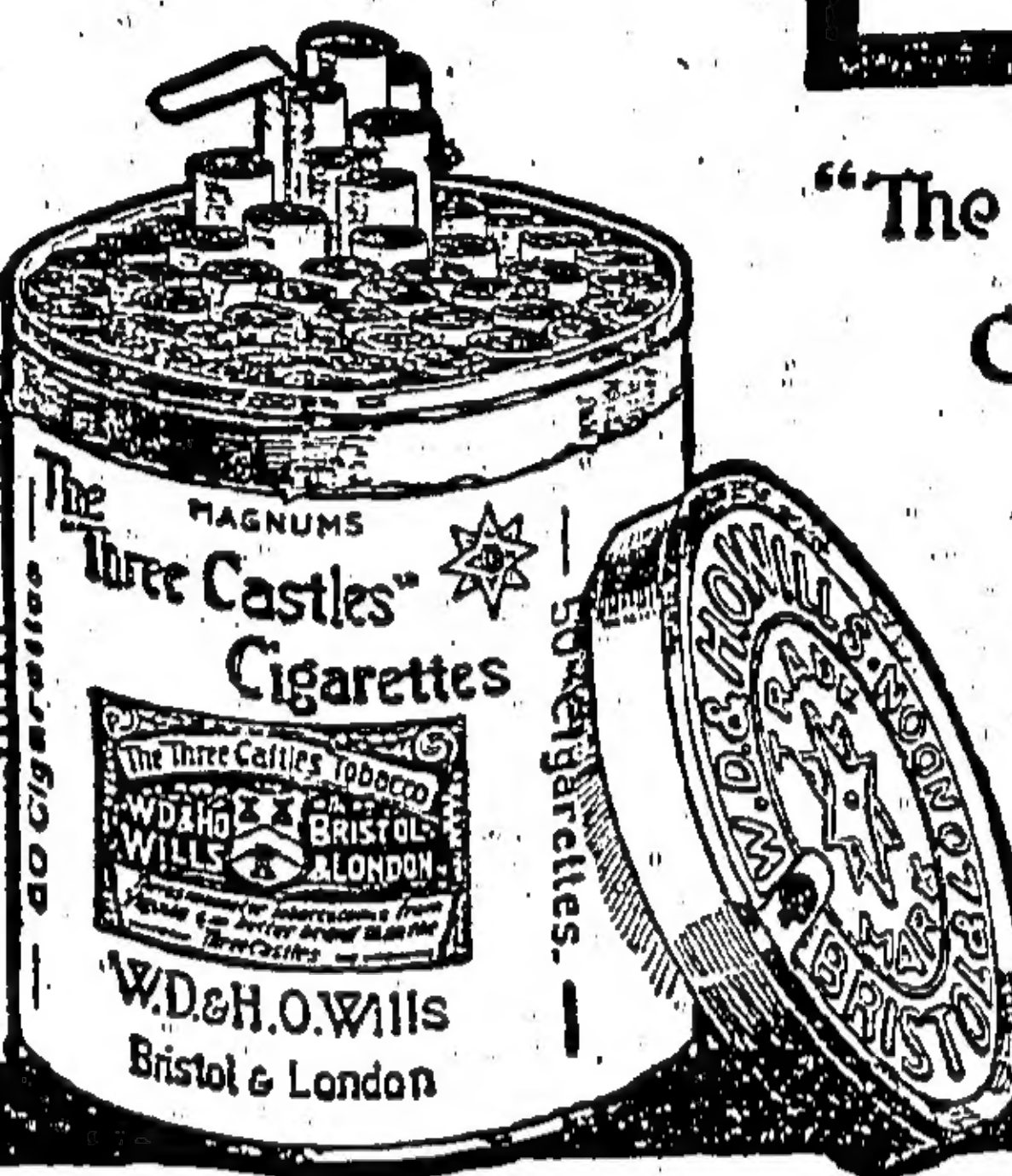
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTARGIS, Manager.
 Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

CONNOISSEURS admit that no better brand of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES can be manufactured.



"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Head Office:
 18, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
 Authorized Capital ... £23,000,000
 Subscribed Capital ... £21,500,000
 Paid-up Capital ... £21,500,000
 Reserve Fund ... £21,100,000

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
 THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
 Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
 Calcutta Hongkong Madras Shanghai
 Colombo Kandy New York Singapore
 Delhi Karachi Penang
 Galle Kota Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central,
 Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).
 Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	45,000,000
Reserve Funds	9,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
 FORMOSA—Gimha, Kagi, Kankio, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shinchiku, Taichung, Tainan, Takow, Tamai, Toiyen, Aka.
 CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
 OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, etc.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.
 Hongkong Branch,
 3, Des Voeux Road Central,
 Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
 Subscribed Capital ... Fr. 72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 68,400,000.00
 Reserve Funds ... Fr. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
 Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Hongkong Singapore
 Djibouti Papeete Tientsin
 Haiphong Peking Tourane
 Hankow Phnom-Penh Yunnanfu
 Harbin Pondichery

BANKERS:
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
 IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT, Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, July 12th, 1921.

THE BANK OF CHINA, 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)
 Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,800.00
 Reserve Funds ... 7,799,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
 The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
 New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
 Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.
 Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
 For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.
 For 6 months, 4 per cent per annum.
 For 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
 Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

73

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

82, GOSWELL BUILDING, HONGKONG.
 Chairman of Board of Directors
 Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager ... Mr. L. S. HOUAM.
 Asst. Manager ... Mr. E. T. WONG.
 Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOUAM, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

[119]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—
 No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG
 Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00
 RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Poon Wai Tse, Chairman.
 Mr. Chow Shun Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
 Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Keng,
 Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yuen Tung,
 Mr. F. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shue,
 Mr. Ng Chung Lak, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Fe.
 Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fung.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—

LONDON NEW YORK
 SHANGHAI SAN FRANCISCO
 KOBE YOKOHAMA
 NAGASAKI SAIGON
 SINGAPORE PENANG
 TIENTSIN HANKOW
 MANILA BATAVIA
 SAMARANG SOERABAYA

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
 Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
 Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum on Savings Accounts from 3 per cent, per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG FO, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, October 1st, 1920.

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